

The Advance

Sentinel

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance;
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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks
25 for each cont.

"REST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXIII.

NO. 27.

Notice

TUE second account of ROBERT McCURDY, Superintendent of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 21.—4th.

Notice.

THE fourth account of Dr. JOHN AHN, committee of the person and estate of George Bixby, (Inmate,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 21.—4th.

Notice.

TUE first and final account of Jacob Bixby, assignee of the estate and effects of George Bixby, (Inmate,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 21.—4th.

DRS. CRESS & TAYLOR,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

THE above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U.S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies in all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and success founded by the practice of the ablest Eclectic practitioners and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office, Baltimore street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Dosey, one door south of the "Computer" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

Dr. JAMES CRESS. Dr. WM. TAYLOR.
April 7.

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them. S. G. KINZLER, M.D.
N. G. REIRLE, M.D.

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

X. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing them—desire to let us be respectively requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment

S. G. KINZLER, M.D.

March 3, 1863.—3m

1863. Spring Styles. 1863

R. E. McILROY, at his old stand, S. W. corner Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call. ROOTS AND SHOES, comprising Men's fine Cal'oots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogues, Ladies' Morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaitez, Kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock.

April 14. R. E. McILROY.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, &c., and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR and FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 24.—4th. HERBST'S LINE.

The Hand that Saved us.

Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral. Both stood on a rude scaffolding, constructed for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved back slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical moment, his companion turned suddenly, and almost paralyzed with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant, and the euthanist would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath! If he spoke to him, it was certain death; if he held his peace, death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and, seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the picture with unsightly blotches of coloring!

The painter flew forward and turned upon his friend with fierce upbraiding; but, started at his ghastly face, he listened to the reproof of danger, looked shudderingly over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

Just so we sometimes get absorbed upon the picture of the world, and, in contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty in mercy dashes out the beautiful image, and draws us, at the time we are complaining of his dealing, into his outstretched arms of compassion and love.

Emerson.

The Memory of the Dead.

It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when our heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas, how often and how long may those patient angels hover over us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and soon forgotten.

Emerson.

The Life and Death of a Patriot Soldier.

A surgeon in one of the military hospitals at Alexandria, writes, in a private note:

"Our wounded men bear their suffering nobly; I have hardly heard a word of complaint from one of them. A soldier, from the stern and rock bound coast of Maine—a victim of the slaughter at Fredericksburg—lay in this hospital, his life ebbing away from a fatal wound. He had a father, brothers, sisters, a wife, a little boy of two or three years of age, on whom his heart seemed set. Half an hour before he ceased to breathe, I stood by his side, holding his hand. He was in the full exercise of his intellectual faculties, and was aware that he had but a very brief time to live. He was asked if he had any message to leave for his dear ones at home, whom he loved so well. 'Tell them,' said he, 'that I died—they know how I lived!'

SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!—The fines ever offered here—bought at the manufacturer. A full lot of all sorts—put up in packages from one cent up.

CODORI & GILLES PIE.

Dec. 30, 1862. R. G. McCREARY, Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NOW is the time to buy COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c., of every description, for Men and Boys, very low at PICKING'S.

SATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. H. HORN'S new Family, Drug and Prescription Store.

SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!—The fines ever offered here—bought at the manufacturer. A full lot of all sorts—put up in packages from one cent up.

FAINESTOCK BROS.

MSLINS at low rates, from 6 cent up, can be had at the cheap store of FAINESTOCK BROTHERS.

[April 22]

COTTONADES, and a variety of Paris Stuffs cheap at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Choice Poetry.

OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.

Our Country, right or wrong!

What mainly heart can doubt?

Thus sing the patriot's shout;

Be, for the God prayed,

And war's wild trumpet blown,

Cold were the heart that birth not made

His country's ear its own!

Where'er that flag unrolled,

Woes the blotted breeze,

Screams o'er the plain its stony fold,

Or boats on stormy seas,

All dearest thoughts are there,

All that in life divine—

Home, faith the brave, the true, the fair,

Cling to the flowing sight!

Oh! is this thought a dream!

No! by the gallin' dead!

Who sleep by river, lake or stream,

Or dead in ocean's bed;

By every glorious sun,

By every sacred song,

By all we know or love of fame,

Our Country, right or wrong!

STANZAS.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,

Drop by drop the spring runs dry;

One by one, beyond recall,

Summer beauties fade and die;

But the roses bloom again,

And the spring will gush anew,

In the pleasant April rain.

So in hours of deepest gloom,

When the spirit of gladness fail,

And the roses bloom in bloom,

Drop like maidens wan and pale;

We shall find some hope that lies

Like a cloud gone apart,

Hidden from earnest eyes,

In the garden of the heart.

GRATITUDE.

Drop by drop the roses fall,

Look sharp the roses fall,

Summer beauties fade and die;

But the roses bloom again,

And the spring will gush anew,

In the pleasant April rain.

So in hours of deepest gloom,

When the spirit of gladness fail,

And the roses bloom in bloom,

Drop like maidens wan and pale;

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UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

The very handling of the nursery is significant, and the petulance, the passion, the gaudiness, the tranquility indicated by it, are reproduced in the child. His soul is a purely receptive nature, and that for a considerable period, without choice or selection. A little farther on he begins voluntarily to copy everything he sees. Voice, manner, gait, everything the eye sees, the mimic instinct delights to act over. And thus we have a whole generation of future men receiving from us their very beginnings and the deepest impulses of their life and immortality. They watch us every moment, in the family, before the hearth, and at the table; and when we are meaning them no good or evil, when we are conscious of exciting no influence over them, they are drawing from us impressions and moulds of habit, which if wrong, no heavenly discipline can wholly remove, or if right, no bad associations utterly dislodge. Now, it may be doubted, I think, whether in all the active influence of our lives, we do so much to shape the destiny of our fallen men, as we do in this single article of unconscious influence over children.

The Human Eye.

The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read in the eyes of your companion, white you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it.

Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality, if there be no holiday in the eye. How many invitees invitations are avowed by the eye though dissembled by the lips. A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eye. There are eyes which give no more admission into them than blue berries; others are liquid and deep wells that never fail to impress; and others are oppressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking eyes, and asserting eyes, and knowing eyes, and eyes full of sin, some of good and some of sinister meaning.

Emerson.

A Spirited Exploit.

One of our Indiana Regiments was

fiercely attacked by a whole rebel brigade

in one of the late battles in Mississippi.

The Indians unable to withstand such odds, were compelled to fall back about thirty or forty yards, losing—to the utter mortification of officers and men—their flag which remained in the hands of the enemy. Suddenly a tall Irishman, a private of the color company, rushed from the ranks across the vacant ground, attacking the squad of rebels who had possession of the conquered flag, with his musket, felled several to the ground, snatched the flag from them, and returned safely back to his regiment. The bold fellow was, of course, immediately surrounded by his jubilant comrades and greatly praised for his gallantry; his Captain appointed him to a Sergeant on the spot; but the hero of the occasion cut everything short by the reply, "Oh, never mind, Captain, say no more about it; I dropped my whiskey flask among the rebels and fetched that back, and I thought I might as well bring the flag along."

The Atlantic Ocean.

The Atlantic Ocean includes an area of

25,000,000 miles.

Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon one fifth of this vast expanse it would weight 360,000,000 tons,

and the salt, which is water held in

solution in the sea, and which, when the water was taken up as a vapor, was left behind to disturb the equilibrium.

Suddenly a tall Irishman, a private of the color company, rushed from the ranks across the vacant ground, attacking the squad of rebels who had possession of the conquered flag, with his musket, felled several to the ground, snatched the flag from them, and returned safely back to his regiment. The bold fellow was, of course, immediately surrounded by his jubilant comrades and greatly praised for his gallantry; his Captain appointed him to a Sergeant on the spot; but the hero of the occasion cut everything short by the reply, "Oh, never mind, Captain, say no more about it; I dropped my whiskey flask among the rebels and fetched that back, and I thought I might as well bring the flag along."

The President put on his most authoritative wig

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The "Copperheads" Denounced by our
Brave Volunteers.
They are unconsciously for the Union—
Vice of the 101st PENNSYLVANIA
VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP 101ST REGT., P. V.
NEWBRAK, N. C., April 14.

At a meeting in the camp of 101st Regt. Pennsylvanian Volunteers, Col. Morris in the chair, Lieut. Col. Armor and Capt. Compher, Vice Presidents, and Surgeon Bush and Lieut. Conley, Secretaries, the following committee representing each county represented in the Regiment, were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the feelings and sentiments of the Regiment: Major Taylor, Beaver; Lieut. Beagle, Bedford; Lieut. Lee, Cumberland; Capt. Clark, Tioga; Capt. Mays, Allegheny; Capt. Fiedman, Lawrence; Lieut. Brown, Northumberland; Surgeon Bush, Lancaster; Lieut. Heppert, Philadelphia; Capt. Beamer, Adams.

The Committee submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Regiment:

WHEREAS, Treason and rebellion, aiming at the destruction of our great and free nation, having broken out and run high, over a large portion of territory in the United States, denying her authority, followed by defining her proudest recollections, insulting and committing violence to her flag, we hastened to the rescue, to share her fate, and render her at a sacred price, and

WHEREAS, Certain parties in the land of our homes to which we ever looked for strength and comfort, have given us unmistakeable evidence of a want of loyalty, by withholding their support from the government, by denouncing alike the executive, and the armies in the field, giving aid and comfort to traitors, we do it our duty to give to the world a free expression of our sentiments: therefore be it

Resolved, That we are now, as ever, unalterable in our determination to restore the Union entire, to break the coil of treason, and to replace every stolen star on our insular yet glorious banner.

Resolved, That we have unbounded faith and confidence in the President of the United States, believing his counsels inspired by the great source of infallible wisdom, seen in every act and proclamation.

Resolved, That as true Pennsylvanians, we look with pride upon our Governor for his uncompromising support to the national government, and his kind attention to the sick and wounded soldier, affording him in many instances the care of mothers and friends; and with pain, we contrast his act with the perfidious conduct of the late legislature, in refusing, by their vote, the half of liberty to the cause of liberty, inherits unenviable infamy, by defaming its proudest memories.

Resolved, That to oppose, under any pretext, the present administration, charged specially with the restoration of the Union, is alliance with treason, and whoever so opposes, shall be branded as a coward, and held in deeper contempt than the most active enemy in the field.

Resolved, That he who demands a withdrawal of the Union armies before they are crowned with success, by depriving our ability to conquer, offers an insult which we indignantly spurn; or by appealing to our privations and sufferings, thus giving traitors unopposed sway and dominion, is guilty of the foulest strategy, filled with treason; such shall ever be alike, unworthy the respect of his countrymen, and the association of the soldier of the glorious and the battle-field.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of every loyal citizen, to aid the President and his constituted authorities in every measure necessary to strengthen and conduct the armies in the field to a successful issue, and with humiliation and pain should we learn that any opposition shall be permitted to exist in a loyal community.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of the counties represented in the 101st regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

OPELOUSAS, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Our victorious army reached this neat little town on Tuesday afternoon, April 20, at 4 o'clock, amid the glistening of ten thousand bayonets, the streaming of those proud banners that were made to wave over the American Republic, and with the strains of the military bands as they poured forth "Hail Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," mingling in grand harmony with the loyal voices of our soldiers. The Mayor of the town performed a very cute Yankee trick by shrewdly surrendering the town; and at the same time demanding the protection of our Government, which was granted.

By this arrangement guards have been posted at all the houses in the town to protect the premises from any trespasses by our soldiers. Weitzel's, Grover's and Envoy's Divisions are all encamped at short distances from the town, and after dark no soldiers are admitted to the town. The utmost quietness prevails, and the excellent discipline maintained speaks well for the Commanding General and Col. Thomas B. Chickerin, who has been untiring in his exertions as Provost Marshal of the place. Our soldiers deserve great credit for the orderly manner in which they have conducted themselves since their arrival here, particularly after undergoing so much fatigue.

On Saturday a Copperhead riot occurred at Centreville, Indiana. Two weeks before a man came to the place wearing a Buttercup breastpin. The sheriff took the obnoxious breastpin from him. The man's friends gathered at Abingdon on Saturday and visited Centreville for the purpose of punishing the Sheriff. The friends of the latter got the better of the rioters and dispersed them. Being reinforced, they made a second attack on the town in the afternoon, shooting for Jeff. Davis as they rode in. The Union people overpowered them and captured twenty-seven, who are now in jail, charged with disturbing the peace and camping with arms in their hands.

The latest from Cape Girardeau state the Rebels under General Maronaduke, after having their rear assailed twice, and suffering heavy loss, finally escaped across the Mississippi river, burning all the bridges behind them, and disappearing by various routes in the direction of Clark Bluff, on the Arkansas line. The result of this raid to the enemy is repeated humiliation, disaster, and a cowardly flight before inferior numbers.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The friends of Gen. Stone mention with gratification the fact that he has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will soon arrive here for that field of service.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GUTTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, May 12, 1863.

Intelligence from the battle field, to the effect that Capt. DAVID A. SHURTLETT, formerly of Gettysburg, was badly wounded in the hip, in the recent battle, has been received here.

A number of the patriotic citizens of the York Springs district, have invested, through the agency of J. A. GARDNER, \$12,000 in the United States 5-20 bonds.

Any persons desirous of investing their money at 6 per cent., the interest payable semi-annually, free of tax, and with the best of security, can be furnished with the 5-20 Bonds, on application to J. A. GARDNER, York Springs, who has made arrangements with Jay Cooke & Co., to supply any sum desired, of the various denominations, viz: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 \$ Bonds, at par for U. S. legal tender notes, until the first of July next.

Collections were taken up in the Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches, in Petersburgh, on Fast day, for the United States Christian Commission, amounting to \$46.00. The collections were taken up without previous notice having been given, and the above handsome sum realized.

The money was paid over to the Commission for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Since the recent battles, so great is the demand for all kinds of hospital stores, that it would be well for a liberal community to remember this noble association by generous contributions.

The sales of 5-20's, on Friday, at Philadelphia, were over one million of dollars. This looks like an increasing confidence in the Government. No temporary disaster, no dread of foreign or domestic strife, can shake the faith of our loyal men in the stability and glory of our noble land.

The sales on Saturday were \$2,000,000, and for the week \$8,000,000. The aggregate amount sold by the Government Agent already is nearly seventy millions—This does not look like want of confidence in the Government.

We announce with deep regret the death of George W. Hartman, (son of Solomon Hartman, of Hilltown,) which occurred at Suffolk, on Tuesday last, under most melancholy circumstances. It seems that he had gone into the Nansemond to bathe, and whilst in deep water took cramp, which caused him to sink; upon rising again he called for help, but before help could reach him he sank to rise no more. His body was soon recovered, and on Thursday it arrived here in charge of Lieut. Col. Farnescock. Mr. Hartman was a most estimable young man, and enjoyed not only the respect of his comrades, but of all who knew him. He was a member of Capt. Plank's company, 165th Regiment P. M. His remains were interred at Florh's Church on Friday, a large concourse of relatives and friends attending. His age was 23 years 8 months and 24 days.—*Compiler please copy.*

The Rev. Dr. WM. PAXTON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, has been voted a respite of six months by his congregation, for rest and relaxation, and Rev. J. A. MURRAY, of Carlisle, has been invited to supply his pulpit for that time.

The Board of Enrollment. The members of the Board of Enrollment for the 10th Military District of Pennsylvania, (including the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset,) have received their commissions. The Board is constituted as follows:

Capt. GEORGE EYSTER, of Chambersburg, Provost Marshal for the District.

Dr. R. S. SCOTT, of Littlestown, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment.

JOHN T. McILHENNY, of Gettysburg, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment.

The Ride to Richmond. The splendid achievements of the national cavalry, in their daring raid upon the rebel lines of communication, deserves a word of eulogium. Stuart has been surprised even according to the testimony of his friends, and Stoneman's ride to Richmond may take historic counterplace to Stuart's daring and disagreeable visit to Maryland. We read that the enemy's roads of retreat have been injured in every direction; that thirty miles of the Richmond Railroad have been destroyed, canals cut, trains ruined, and Richmond panic-stricken; for a brave troop of Federal horsemen had even made captures inside of the rebel entrenchments. The aggregate of all this, and more, which we have not detailed, is a great satisfaction to the glory of the national arms, even if it has not immediately operated its righteous share upon the fortune of the great struggle.

A correct list of the officers of the First Regiment, P. V. R. C., is published. William Cooper Talley, of Media, is Colonel; W. Stewart, Lieut. Colonel; and Jacob Resser in Quarter-master Sergeant. The Captaincy of Company K is still vacant. H. N. Minnich is First Lieutenant and George Kitzmiller is Second Lieut.

This regiment went into service two years ago, numbering ten hundred and forty men. Since that time two hundred have been recruited, making twelve hundred and fifty. The regiment now numbers six hundred men present and absent. It has been in eleven (11) hard fought battles.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The friends of Gen. Stone mention with gratification the fact that he has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will soon arrive here for that field of service.

The Late Terrible Fight. A graphic description of the terrible fight between Hooker and Lee will be found in following columns. It was a scene of terrible carnage. Our loss was over 10,000, while that of the Rebels was much greater. We lost about 1,700 prisoners, whilst we have 3 or 4,000 of theirs.

Gen. Hooker not having any positive information from Gen. Stoneman's Division, and learning that the rebels were preparing to make a desperate attack upon him with all their reserve force from Richmond, and finding the river in his rear was beginning to rise from the heavy rains, he determined to re-cross the Rappahannock, which he successfully accomplished on Tuesday, and had his batteries properly posted for defense—the army in good spirits, and far from being demoralized, as had been thought.

This movement caused a great downheartedness all over the country, but since things look brighter, and we have more cheering news. The President, Gen. Halleck, and other distinguished officers, immediately on the receipt of the unwelcome news of the retreat of Gen. Hooker, went down the river to visit him and consult with him upon future plans. They returned on Thursday night, and both the President and Gen. Halleck expressed themselves satisfied with what Gen. Hooker had done, and they have the most unbounded confidence in the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The President intimated to a friend that Gen. Hooker did just what he was sent to do, but circumstances beyond our control contracted his operations to their known limits.

The Cavalry expedition of Gen. Stoneman was a brilliant success. A part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and cut off the enemy's communications in every direction. It was not done in time to be my great assistance to Gen. Hooker, as the Rebels had poured their force upon the latter before the work was done. It will do good, however, in the future.

The Rappahannock Crossed Again! GRAND ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY.

On Friday last, Gen. Hooker crossed again with his whole army at Banks and U. S. fords, with 16 days' rations, and arranged positions for the different corps.—

He found that the rebels had retreated panic-stricken on Wednesday night, in the terrible rain-storm, leaving their dead and wounded, as well as ours. Several regiments were detailed to bury the dead, and care for the wounded.

It was not known where the Rebels had gone—but it was thought they had fallen back in two columns, one toward Richmond, and another toward Gordonsville. Gen. Hooker was marching on at our last accounts, with every assurance that the Government will pour in every available reinforcement to aid in his pursuit and capture of Gen. Lee's shattered army.

This is yesterday's news.

Last night's intelligence, we regret to say, entirely contradicts the above. We have advice from the Army up to Saturday evening, which say they had not then crossed, but everything was in readiness to do so, and that the army is in the best of spirits. It is thought the whole army will move together, when they do cross. The rumors are so contradictory, that we do not know what to believe.

Municipal elections were held in most of the cities of Indiana on Monday.

In Indianapolis the Copperhead ticket was withdrawn, and no opposition was made to the Union ticket. John Caven, for Mayor, received 2,880 votes, Colonel Richard J. Ryan 2,890, and the other candidates about the same number. The new Council stands seventeen Union to one Butternut. In Terre Haute, Albert Lange, late Auditor of the State, was elected Mayor, and the whole Union ticket carried by a majority of about 400. Michigan City and Shelbyville have also gone Union.

Compiler please copy.

Capture of Grand Gulf.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch:

FLO-SHIPS BENTON, Below Grand Gulf, Mississippi, April 29, 1863, Via Memphis, 9 P. M., May 4.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secy. of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform you, that by an arrangement with General Grant, I attacked the batteries at Grand Gulf this morning, which were very formidable.—After a fight of five hours and thirty minutes we silenced the lower batteries, but failed to silence the upper one, which was high and strongly built, and had guns of very heavy calibre. The vessels were manageable in the heavy current. It fired but feebly towards the last, and the vessels all laid by and exploded it, while I went a short distance to communicate with General Grant, who concluded to land the troops, and march over to a point two miles below Grand Gulf.

I sent the Lafayette back to engage the upper battery, which she did, and I drove the persons out of it, as it did not respond after a few fires. At six o'clock, P. M., we attacked the batteries again, and under cover of the fire, all the transports passed by in good condition. The Benton, Tuscarawas, and Pittsburgh were much cut up, having twenty-four killed and fifty-six wounded; but they are all ready for service. We land the army in the morning, on the other side, and march on Vicksburg.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

CATRON, May 8.—It is stated by passengers who have arrived from below, that a party of General Grant's forces occupied Port Gibson, and that the main body were advancing on Black River.

The rebels who escaped from Grand Gulf were vigorously pursued, and many captured. Report says that they spiked most of their guns at Grand Gulf on Sunday night.

It was reported at New York on Friday, that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, sent a special messenger to England, in the steamer Persia, on Wednesday, with news of Gen. Hooker's defeat, as they call his re-crossing the Rappahannock to our side. We will have an account to settle with John Bull, as soon as we have "used up" the Rebels. He has been playing too much into their hands in our present difficulty, to be forgotten very quickly.

A correct list of the officers of the First Regiment, P. V. R. C., is published. William Cooper Talley, of Media, is Colonel; W. Stewart, Lieut. Colonel; and Jacob Resser in Quarter-master Sergeant.

The Captaincy of Company K is still vacant. H. N. Minnich is First Lieutenant and George Kitzmiller is Second Lieut.

This regiment went into service two years ago, numbering ten hundred and forty men. Since that time two hundred have been recruited, making twelve hundred and fifty. The regiment now numbers six hundred men present and absent.

It has been in eleven (11) hard fought battles.

General Dix telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that on an extra of the Richmond Dispatch of the 6th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note endorsed by a Surgeon in one of the hospitals to his wife stating that the expedition will be ready to start by the 10th of this month.

Death of Wm. B. McClellan, Esq. We regret to announce the death of this gentleman. He has been in declining health for several months, and died on Wednesday morning last, aged 41 years and 2 months. He was a lawyer of great ability, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his brethren of the bar, and of the whole community. He was the successor of James Q. Reed, Esq., in the office of District Attorney, and was afterwards elected to the same office for two successive terms, discharging his duties to very general satisfaction. His remains were interred on Thursday evening, followed to the grave by the Beneficial Association, the Odd-Fellows' Lodge and Encampment, the Court and Bar, County officers, relatives and friends.

Colonel Ludlow returned from City Point to-day, and has effected the release and exchange of all the United States officers held by the Rebels. The officers number two hundred and fifty, and together with three hundred and twenty-five men, have arrived here. Among the officers released are Generals Stoughton and Willich. The officers and privates left here this afternoon for Annapolis on the steamer State of Maine.

Colonel Ludlow has completed the following exchanges:

First—All officers and enlisted men, and all persons, whatever may have been their classification or character, who have been delivered at City Point up to the 6th of May, 1863.

Second—All officers who have been captured and released on parole up to April 1st, 1863, wherever they may have been captured.

Third—All enlisted men who have been captured in North Carolina and Virginia, and released on parole, up to March 1st, 1863.—*Wash. Rep.*

FOORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—The Richmond papers of May 5 have reached here and contain the Rebel accounts of a severe battle having been fought on Sunday, the 3d instant, in Spotsylvania county, in which, whilst claiming a victory, they admit a heavy Rebel loss. General Paxton was killed, and General Jackson was wounded by the loss of an arm. Generals Fleeth and A. P. Hill were also slightly wounded.

General Stoneman's forces were still in Louisa county on Monday, and a detachment of his command are making their way down to York river and may join the Yankee force now in Williamsburg, Virginia. They have destroyed several trunks of cars loaded with Government stores.

Resolved. That we learn, with deep sorrow, the death of Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., a member of the Bar of Adams county, who, in the prime of life, and in the active pursuit of his profession, has been called from amongst us.

Resolved. That we send our respects to the deceased, we will attend his funeral and wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That these proceedings be entered upon the records of the Comittee and be published in the several newspapers of the county, and a copy thereof be communicated by the Secretary of State to the family of the deceased.

Two Municipal elections were held in most of the cities of Indiana on Monday. In Indianapolis the Copperhead ticket was withdrawn, and no opposition was made to the Union ticket. John Caven, for Mayor, received 2,880 votes, Colonel Richard J. Ryan 2,890, and the other candidates about the same number. The new Council stands seventeen Union to one Butternut.

At the City of Richmond Battalion made a reconnaissance on Sunday to ascertain the cause of the railroad and telegraph communications being interrupted.

The Yorktown and boat to-day reports the arrival of part of Stoneman's cavalry at the White House yesterday.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Berry's gallant division on the right, Gen. Birney next on the left, Gen. Whipple and Gen. Williams supporting. At 5 A. M. the advance became engaged in the ravine, just beyond the ridge where Capt. Best's guns had made their terrible onslaught the night before, and where they still frowned upon the enemy and threatened his destruction.

The rattle of musketry soon became a long continued crash, and in a few moments, as battement after battement became engaged, the roar surpassed all conception, and indicated that at the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. Gen. Berry's Division, which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, engaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, then they did it three over again. The enemy advanced his infantry in overwhelming numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces. But the brave men of Sickles and Slocum, who fought their columns with desperate gallantry, held the Rebels in check, and inflicted dreadful slaughter among them. Gen. French's Division was sent in on the right flank of our line at about 7 A. M., and in a short time a horde of ragged, streaming Rebels running down the road, indicated that that portion of the enemy's line had been crushed. At 9 o'clock A. M., Gen. French sent his compliments to General Hooker, with the information that he had charged the enemy and was driving him before him.

Sickles maintained the attack upon his line with great endurance. The enemy seemed determined to crush him with the immensity of his forces, and, as subsequently shown from the statements of prisoners, five whole divisions of the Rebel army were precipitated upon this portion of the line, for from these five divisions we took during a day an aggregate of over two thousand prisoners.

The exploits of our gallant troops in those dark, tangled, gloomy woods may never be brought to light; but they would fill hundred volumes. It was a deliberate, desperate hand-to-hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Good officers say that the dead and wounded of the enemy covered the ground in heaps, and that the Rebels seemed utterly regardless of their lives, and literally threw themselves upon the muzzles of our guns. Many desperate charges were made during the fight, particularly by Berry's Division. Mott's Brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stands of colors, the 7th New Jersey, Colonel Francine, above, capturing four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners.

General Couch's Second Army Corps, though only in part present, did excellent work. It was General French who charged and drove the enemy on the flank, and it was the indomitable Hancock who gallantly went to the relief of the hard-pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted without the slightest intermission from 5 A. M. to 8 A. M., when there was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned by letting out of ammunition. We held our position for nearly an hour with the bayonets, and then, being resupplied, an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellor House, which we did in good order. Here the contest was maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as before, but with great havoc to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves.

The vicinity of the Chancellor House was now the theatre of the fight, and my visits to that spot became less frequent. General Hooker maintained his headquarters there until 10 A. M., when it was set on fire by the enemy's shells, and is now in ruins. Chancellorsville is no longer in existence, having perished with the flames, but Chancellorsville is in history, never to be effaced.

Our new line was now so far established as to render it safe to withdraw all our forces on that front, which was accordingly done, and at 11:30 A. M., the musketry firing ceased.

The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in men themselves, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy was no longer in our rear, but had been shoved down directly in our front, and is now directly between us and our forces in Fredericksburg, and we were again in an entreated and formidably fortified position. The enemy has gained some ground, it is true, at the sacrifice of the flower of his force, five of his seven divisions having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over 2,000 of them have fallen into our hands.

Our right wing under General Reynolds and Meade, was not engaged, save the division of Gen. Humphreys, which went into the woods on the enemy's left flank, and fought valiantly under their brilliant leader, until their ammunition was exhausted.

During the afternoon the enemy has made several attempts to force our lines, particularly at the apex of our position, near the Chancellor House, but Captain Wood has issued a large quantity of artillery in such a position as to repulse with great loss everything placed within its range. The enemy tried several batteries and regiments at that point at different times during the afternoon, and they were literally destroyed by the fire of our terrible guns. Nothing can live within their range.

Our present position is impregnable if our troops continue to fight as they have to-day. General Lee, the prisoners say, has issued an order that our lines must be broken at all hazards. Let them try it again, with what they have left. They can, and perhaps will destroy themselves by attacks upon this position.

Our troops are perfectly cool and confident. They have fought with great spirit and enthusiasm and will continue to do so.

The Rebel prisoners report that General A. P. Hill was killed this forenoon, during the sanguinary conflict his division had with General Berry's Division. General Berry was himself killed, while gallantly leading his brave men.

The 7th Ohio Regiment, Colonel Wood, returned on the 26th ult., to Milliken's Bend, from an expedition into Mississippi. They visited the corn-growing region on Deer Creek, and destroyed 350,000 bushels of corn and thirty cotton gins and grist mills in Rebel employ. Three full regiments of negroes are now organized at Milliken's Bend, and a fourth is nearly full.

Married,

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. BENJAMIN DEARDORFF, to Mrs. CATHARINE ESHMAN, all of this city.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. T. P. Becker, Mr. EMANUEL KEMPEL, of Strasburg town, to Miss CATHARINE SHULD, of New Oxford.

Died,

On the 22d ult., in Lancaster county, JACOB SHANFELTER, formerly of Adams county.

On Thursday evening, May 7, MAGDALENA WISLER, widow of John Wisler, deceased, of Franklin township, aged 91 years 1 month and 2 days.

On the 16th ult., Mr. JACOB RICHWINE, of Cumberland county, aged 85 years.

On the 24th inst., Dr. S. G. KINZER, of Lititz, aged 26 years 4 months and 2 days. His loss will be deeply felt by his many warmly attached friends.

On Friday morning, May 12, LUCILLE LUCRETIA, youngest daughter, aged 7 years 5 months and 22 days; on the 30th ult., LORETTA JANE, eldest daughter, aged 14 years and 21 days—children of Samuel J. and Maria C. Seabrooks.

In Harrisburg, on May 7th, Mrs. CAROLINE J. RUSSELL, wife of Adj. Gen. A. L. Russell, in the 41st year of her age.

Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of Wm. B. McGEARY, late of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same borough, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

R. G. MCGERAY, Executor.

May 7—6t.

Exector.

April 7, 1863.—11.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

REAPER AND MOWER!

Manufactured by JOHN WANBAUGH,
York, Pa.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT!

PERFECT AS ANY SINGLE MOWER! PERFECT
AS ANY SINGLE REAPER!

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COMBINED MACHINE!

SALE'S

Improved Ohio Reaper & Mower.

BEST FOR REAPING & BEST FOR MOWING!

HUNDREDS of certificates and testimonies in reference to its worth and practical utility are on hand;—also accounts of field trials, both as Mower and Reaper, where it has invariably proved Victorious; but space will not permit of insertion in this advertisement.

There are several good machines in the market. You wish, when you purchase, to get the best, one that will be cheap in the end;—one upon which you can rely with certainty that it will not fail when the task of reaping of harvest work comes on, that will do reaping of any kind of grain, as well as mowing of any kind of grass, in the very best manner. Give one of our machines a trial if you please, and see if it answers the warranty and recommend. We hope you will institute a comparison between this and other machines. To aid you in finding these peculiarities, differences and advantages, allow me to point out a few as they exist in Bell's Machine. It has an Adjustable Tongue which can be moved to the right and left, to avoid Side Draft, in both Reaping and Mowing.

It is the only machine that possesses the Rolling Motion of the Cutter Bar; this, in connection with the perfect adaptation of the inner and outer shoe to any surface cause it to pass over the roughest ground, without liability of plowing or gouging into the earth with the guard- and cutters.

The carriage is mounted on two driving wheels; in connection with each of these is a spur wheel and pinion, making the machine strong and durable. The relation between these two driving wheels is such, that when they operate conjointly or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when the machine is moving on a curve either to the right or left, the speed of the knife is retarded, clogging avoided, and turning and backing made easy.

It has not one pound of side draft; the adjustable tongue positively controls this.

The weight of the tongue on the horses' necks is no more than in a common wagon.

It runs some less than that of a two horse plow in stirring fallow ground, or in plowing corn stubble.

There are no wheels on either shoe, but slides, which conduct the cutter bar smoothly and easily over the roughest ground, and also prevent all plowing in the near shoe as it passes over the cut grass, to which the necessarily small wheel attached to any shoe is often liable.

The ease with which the machine can be thrown in and out of gear, whether in motion or standing, is unsurpassed.

When the machine is out of gear the cutter bar can very easily be folded up, when the machine is as portable as a gig or sulky.

THE ONLY PERFECTLY COMBINED MACHINE.

It cuts well at a very slow motion; no machine can exceed it in this respect.

The drive wheels have the cogs on the inferior face, which is the best form for bringing the greatest number of cogs in contact with the cogs of the pinion, thereby lessening the pressure on each, and of course diminishing the liability to break and wear.

The gearing is effectually protected from sand and dirt. The journals run in iron boxes bushed; except the pitman box, which is of composition.

The machine can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper, and back again in fifteen minutes.

ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, (which is the only true method of delivery,) entirely out of the way of the next round, so that the whole field can be cut without binding a gavel.

The Reaper is as light of draft as the Mower, easily drawn by two common horses. It will reap one and one-half acres per hour with a span of horses without injuring them. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight does not increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding. The bar is made of Cast steel, and has steel faced guards.

The weight of the machine being all upon the two driving wheels, instead of one, the machine is not so liable to sink in soft ground having a bearing surface of ten inches.

The weight of the carriage as well as that of the raker and driver is thrown directly upon the driving wheels, by which the following advantages are gained: 1st. The wheels do not slip on the ground, causing the knife to drag. 2d. A powerful stroke of the knife is produced, enabling the machine to cut the most difficult grain and grass without clogging. 3d. Side draft is thereby avoided.

The machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible gutter bar, which adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground.

With one span of common horses, Bell's Mower will cut from 10 to 15 acres per day. Reaper from 15 to 20 acres.

Farmers will please remember that this machine is made in York, and should it happen to break, it can be easily and soon repaired, without the trouble and expense of sending a distance for castings, &c.

I also manufacture

BRANT'S LANCASTER COUNTY GRAIN RAKE,

the best in the market, and all other kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, constantly on hand.

JOHN WANBAUGH,

South Newbury Street, York, Pa.

—Farmers wishing to purchase the above machine, can be supplied and get all the necessary information, by calling on John Wanbaugh, Agent, at his residence in Gettysburg.

April 23, 1863.—4t.

HARDWARE and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from

the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,

COACH FINDINGS,

SHOE FINDINGS,

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS,

HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,

ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

OIL, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article in

the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store.

Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here, with tools and Bindings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line.

Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash, as any house out of the City.

J. L. SCHICK,

Gettysburg, June 10.

REAPER AND MCNAUL!

WANBAUGH, YORK, PA.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT!

PERFECT AS ANY SINGLE MOWER! PERFECT
AS ANY SINGLE REAPER!

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COMBINED MACHINE!

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BEST FOR REAPING & BEST FOR MOWING!

HUNDREDS of certificates and testimoni

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it has invariably proved Victorious; but

space will not permit of insertion in this ad-

vertisement.

Russell's Screw Power

Combined Mower and Reaper,

WITHOUT COG GEARING.

The lightest Draft Mower in the World.

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing

a Machine to buy the best and cheapest.

Both these objects will be attained by buying

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